मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्री (श्री एस.आर. बोम्मई): (क) से (ग) अन्य बातों के साथ प्रौढ़ निरक्षरता को दूर करने से संबंधित साक्षरता अभियानों की स्थिति की समीक्षा करने के लिए नई दिल्ली में 10 अगस्त, 1996 को राज्य शिक्षा मंत्रियों का सम्मेलन आयोजित किया गया जबकि ग्रामीण क्षेत्र एवं रोजगार मंत्रालय द्वारा 4-5 जुलाई, 1996 को बुलाए गए मुख्य मंत्रियों के सम्मेलन में प्राथमिक शिक्षा का सर्वसुलभीकरण तथा मध्याह्न भोजन कार्यक्रम का विस्तार सहित बुनियादी न्यूनतम सेवाओं पर चर्चा की गई।

राज्य शिक्षा मंत्रियों ने मध्याह्न भोजन कार्यक्रम को जारी रखने तथा नई शताब्दी की शुरूआत होने तक सकल घरेलू उत्पाद का 6 प्रतिशत आवंटित करने के लक्ष्य को प्राप्त करने हेतु शिक्षा में सरकारी निवेश को बढ़ाने से संबंधित केन्द्र सरकार की पहलों का स्वागत किया। सम्मेलन में 2005 तक सबको साक्षर बनाने के संदर्भ में प्रौढ साक्षरता कार्यक्रमों के महत्व तथा प्रारंभिक शिक्षा के सर्वसुलभीकरण को सफल बनाने में प्रौढ साक्षरों द्वारा निभाई जाने वाली उन्प्रेष्त भूमिका को स्वीकार किया गया।

सम्मेलन में प्रारंभिक शिक्षा के सर्वसुलभीकरण के लिए अपेक्षित संसाधनों का पता लगाने के लिए तथा निःशुल्क और अनिवार्य प्रारंभिक शिक्षा के अधिकार को मौलिक अधिकार बनाने हेतु रूपात्मकताएं तैयार करने के लिए राज्य शिक्षा मंत्री श्री मुही राम सैकिया की अध्यक्षता में राज्य शिक्षा मंत्रियों की एक समिति गठित करने का निर्णय किया गया है।

Hike in the prices of Commonly used medicines

*223. SHRI SATISH PRADHAN:
SHRI VAYALAR RAVI:

Will the MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that retail prices of 21 commonly used drugs have shown sharp increase in the last 20 months; as reported in the "The Hindustan Times" dated the 12th November, 1996;

(b) if so, the reaction of the Government to the observations made therein and facts of the matter;

(c) the details of action taken/proposed by the Government through National Pharmaceutical Pricing Authority (NPPA); and

(d) the justification for upward spurt in prices of essential/commonly used drugs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SIS RAM OLA): (a) and (b) The Ministry undertakes periodic studies to compare prices of formulations. In the latest such study it has been found that prices of 21 formulations had gone up. However, it would not be correct to say that all these are commonly used formulations.

(c) The National Pharmaceutical Pricing Authority is yet to start functioning. However, whenever instances of price violations in price controlled formulations are noticed in the Department, action under DPCC, 1995 and Essential Commodities Act, 1955 is taken through the State Drug Controllers.

(d) Increase in the prices of bulk drugs, excepients, utilities, cost of packaging, fluctuation in foreign exchange rate for imported items, changes in excise duty etc. have been found to be the prime factors for increase in the prices of medicines.

Poultry and Dairy in the Cooperative Sector

*226. SHRI V. RAJESHWAR RAO:
DR. SHRIKANT RAMCHANDRA JICHKAR:

Will the Minister of ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are still encouraging poultry and dairy in the cooperative sector;

(b) if so, the details of the schemes;

(c) the overall plan of Government in this regard and by when it is likely to be realised; and

(d) how our position in this field compares with other developed countries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING (DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. The National Cooperative Development Corporation (NCDC) has been providing assistance to

Poultry and Dairy Cooperatives under various projects. Besides the Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying has also been promoting the Dairy Cooperatives.

(b) The details of the schemes in Poultry and Dairy in Cooperatives Sectors are given below:—

SCHEMES FOR POULTRY COOPERATIVES

The NCDC has been providing, since 1974-75, financial assistance for the following schemes under the Integrated Poultry Projects and other projects:—

1. Setting up of poultry Complexes of atleast 10,000 Birds (with or without Broilers), which includes assistance for following activities.

   (i) Setting up of rearing sheds for 10,000 one day old chicks.

   (ii) Establishment of feed mixing/ grinding units of economic size.

   (iii) Construction of godowns for storage.

   (iv) Purchase of Laboratory equipments, medicine etc.

   (v) Margin money.

2. Diversification of the activities of the existing Cooperative Society.

3. Promotion of poultry farming and securing loans from State Governments/ National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD)/Commercial Institutions/Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) and under other programmes.

SCHEMES FOR DAIRY COOPERATIVES

The NCDC has been providing financial assistance to milk producers cooperatives under the dairy projects in the cooperative sector through the concerned State Government. The NCDC as so far provided loan assistance of Rs. 29.43 crores for setting up of 28 dairy projects and margin money assistance of Rs. 1.8 crores to the State Dairy Federations.

SCHEMES OF DEPARTMENT OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING

Besides, the Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying has been promoting the dairy cooperatives in the Central Plan Schemes viz., Operation Flood-III and Integrated Dairy Development Project in Non O.F., Hilly and Backward areas. The Operation Flood-III has since been completed in December, 1995.

The details of financial assistance provided to dairy cooperatives under Operation Flood-III and Integrated Dairy Development Projects in non O.F., Hilly and Backward areas are given in statements at Anexure-I & II respectively. (*See* below).

(c) The NCDC propose to continue assisting the poultry and dairy in the cooperatives sectors during 9th Plan also. Under the poultry sector 35 projects are proposed to be assisted during the plan period with an outlay of Rs. 16.50 crores. Under the dairy sector, 6 dairy projects are proposed to be assisted with an outlay of Rs. 6 crores.

The Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying has proposed an outlay of Rs. 200 crores for the Integrated Dairy Development Projects. Besides a new scheme, "Rehabilitation of sick cooperatives" is proposed to be taken up during 9th Plan with a proposed allocation of Rs. 200 crores. In the poultry sector, schemes worth Rs. 110 crores have been proposed for the development of poultry sector during 9th plan.

(d) In the poultry Sector, India ranks 5th in the world in egg production and 13th in the Poultry Meat Production. In the Dairy Sector, India is the 2nd largest milk producing country in the world.

Statement-I

Statement Showing the amount of Assistance Provided to Various States/UTs as on 31-3-96 under Operation flood-III

Statewise Disbursements upto 31-3-1996

Rupees in Lakhs

State/UT	Disbursements under of -III
Andaman Nicobar	73.31
Andhra Pradash	6207.67
Assam	190.01
Bihar	1955.08
Delhi	2039.08
Goa	197.24
Gujarat	38021.51
Haryana	2491.17
Himachal Pradesh	127.17
Karnataka	8376.72
Kerala	2398.81
Jammu & Kashmir	55.59
Madhya Pradesh	1257.25
Maharashtra	4138.90
Manipur	0.85
Mizoram	1.49
Nagaland	5.42
Orissa	632.85
Pondicherry	106.22
Punjab	4067.64
Rajasthan	3617.39
Sikkim	1.12
Tamil Nadu	6265.81
Tripura	8.63
Uttar Pradesh	8880.00
West Bengal	6745.63
Total Release to States	97863.14
Centralised Activities	12612.48
Grand Total	110475.62

Statement-II

Profile of Integrated Dairy Development Project in Non-Operation Flood, Hilly and Backward Areas

Sl. No.	State	Approved Amount	outlay Year	Total release upto 31-3-96	No. of distts. covered
1.	A & N Islands	239.41	1995-96	91.00	1
2.	Andhra Pradesh	447.32	1995-96	250.00	3
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	458.50	1993-94	250.00	2
4.	Assam	1260.76	1994-95	400.00	1
5.	Bihar-I	158.61	1994-95	75.00	1
	Bihar-II	729 00	1995-96	150.00	8
6.	Gujarat	679.95	1993-94	300.00	4
7.	Haryana	203.75	1995-96	15.00	2
8.	J & K Jammu	635.12	1995-96	75.00	3
	J & K Kashmir	608.17	1995-96	75.00	3
9.	M.P. I, II & III	781.06	1993-94	665.00	3
	M.P. IV	599.85	1995-96	163.00	4
10.	Maharashtra	1985.24	1995-96	200.00	5

Sl. No.	State	Approved Amount	outlay Year	Total release upto 31-3-96	No. of distts. covered
11.	Manipur	224.10	1993-94	125.00	3
12.	Meghalaya	141.29	1994-95	75.00	2
13.	Mizoram-I	367.99	1993-94	246.00	1
	Mizoram-II	349.19	1995-96	75.00	1
14.	Nagaland	668.22	1993-94	250.00	2
15.	Orissa-I	631.00	1993-94	492.00	4
	Orissa-II	443.21	1994-95	250.00	3
16.	Sikkim-I & II	678.47	1993-94	325.00	4
17.	Tamil Nadu	336.63	1995-96	150.00	3
18.	Tripura-I	304.90	1993-94	225.00	2
	Tripura-II	319.51	1994-95	113.00	1
19.	U.P.-I, II & III	1242.89	1993-94	700.00	10
20.	West Bengal	498.88	1994.95	350.00	4
	Total	14993.02		6085.00	89

Foreign Exchange outflow on Import of Intermediates for Pyrazinamide

*230. SHRI MAHESHWAR SINGH: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the foreign exchange outflow on import of intermediates for manufacture of Pyrazinamide, an anti TB drug, vis-a-vis the final product;

(b) whether there is excess foreign outflow on import of Pyrazinamide; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SIS RAM OLA): (a) to (c) Pyrazinamide is not under price control under DPCO 1995. However, data available with the Department indicates that foreign exchange outflow for the manufacture of Pyrazinamide is about Rs. 1118/- per kg. for production based on 2-Cyanopyrazine and Rs. 1044/- per kg. for production based on DAMN. Against this, based on figures available from DGHS, the import price of Pyrazinamide during 1995-96 was Rs. 1345.30 per kg. (CIF).

On this basis, foreign exchange outflow on imports of Pyrazinamide is higher when compared to that required to produce it by importing the raw material. This is logical because bulk drug, being a value added product will be costlier as compared to the raw material which go into it. As compared to production within the country, imported Pyrazinamide constitutes a small percentage as indicated by following figures:—

(Unit : MT)

Year	Organised Sector PRODUCTION	Import*
1991-92	63.29	1.12
1992-93	10.44	4.04
1993-94	47.02	1.00
1994-95	49.40	4.92
1995-96	83.93	5.15

(*as per DGHS figures).